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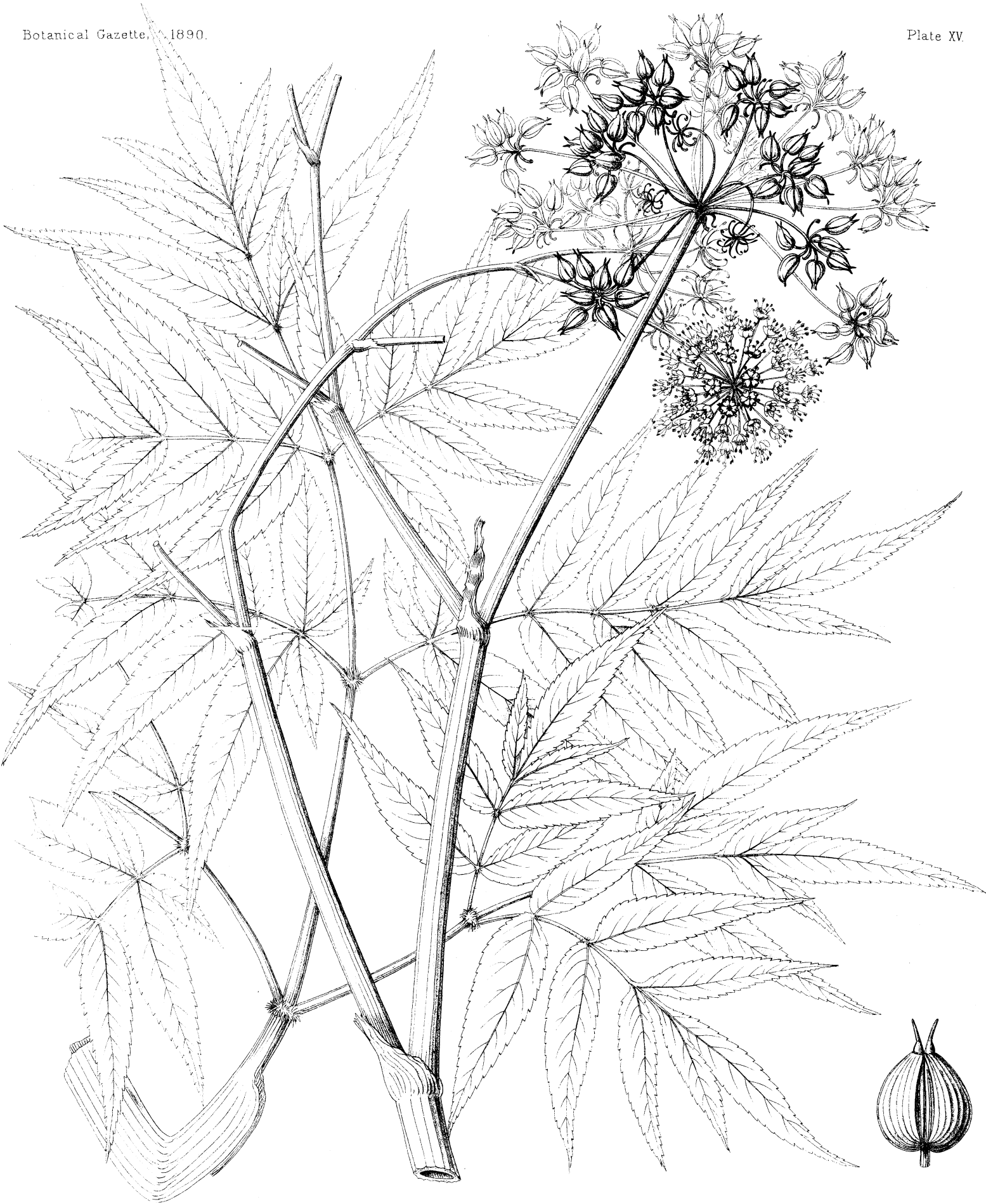
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C.E.Faxon, del.

ARRACACIA DONNELL-SMITHII, Coulter & Rose. n.sp.

B. Meisel, lith. Boston.

nor does he mention any control plants used in the experiment.

If it is true, as the experiments here recorded would seem to indicate, that the ascospores are the main source of infection, and that the spores from the *Phyllosticta* forms on the leaves of *Vitis* and *Ampelopsis* will not grow on grape fruit, the matter is one of considerable practical importance. This part of the subject, however, we shall not touch upon here, our purpose being merely to record the facts, leaving the practical questions involved to be settled by field experiments, which we may add are now under way.

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## Notes on North American Umbelliferae. II.

JOHN M. COULTER AND J. N. ROSE.

(WITH PLATE XV.)

The first paper of this series was published in this journal of November, 1889. The present paper consists chiefly of a report on Mr. J. Donnell Smith's Guatemalan collection.

*HYDROCOTYLE LEUCOCEPHALA* Cham. & Schl. No. 1776 of Smith from Coban Department, Alta Vera Paz, alt. 4,300 feet, April 1889; also 74 of Türrckheim from near the same locality, May 1879. Although Mr. Hemsley says that he has found no publication of this species from Mexico, these specimens seem to accord very well with the description.

*HYDROCOTYLE BONARIENSIS* Lam., var. **Texana** n. var. Petioles and peduncles 15 to 20 cm. long; leaves orbicular-peltate, not notched at base, 12 to 15-nerved; inflorescence 5 to 10 cm. long, irregularly or 3 to 5-umbellately branched; pedicels 3 mm. long or less; fruit obtuse at base, 2 mm. long by 3 mm. broad.—Texas, 1888, *G. C. Nealley*. Probably collected along the sea-coast, as, otherwise, its occurrence within our borders would be hard to explain. The species is only known from southern Mexico and South America.

*HYDROCOTYLE PROLIFERA* Kell. This species is mentioned by Hemsley in *Suppl. Biol. Cent. Amer.*, and to it are referred Coulter's, and Parry & Palmer's specimens, which in the body of the work are placed under *H. interrupta*. Smith collected it in Laguna Amatillan, Dept. Amatillan,

altitude 3,900 feet, March 1890; and here also is to be referred Türckheim 493, May 1879, from a marshy meadow near Coban; and very probably E. Kerbin's 482 in herb. Smith.

*ERYNGIUM CARLINÆ* Delar. Common in Guatemala. Smith 2199, altitude 5,000 feet. *E. Lemmoni* C. & R., of southern Arizona and northern Mexico, is very distinct from this and ought easily to be distinguished from it. *E. Lemmoni* lacks the central foliaceous bractlets of *E. Carlinæ*, and has different bracts and leaves which are also glaucous. To it should be referred Pringle 2010, of 1889, distributed as *E. Carlinæ*.

*ERYNGIUM FÆTIDUM* L. Esquintla, altitude 1,100 feet, March 1890, J. D. Smith.

*ERYNGIUM PECTINATUM* Presl. But two localities are given for this species by Hemsley in Biol. Centr. Amer., viz.: Sierra Madre (*Seeman*) and Tefie (*Lay*), neither of which collections we have seen. Smith's specimens are from San Raphael, Guatemala, altitude 6,500 feet, no. 2197. The species has never been very fully characterized, DeCandolle merely describing the leaves and involucre, the flowers being said to be unknown. The plant is tall and branching: leaves slender and long (35 to 45 cm.); bracts 2.5 to 3.5 cm. long, much longer than the globose head (12 mm. in diameter); bractlets lanceolate, cuspidately cleft, as long as the flowers or a little shorter: sepals broadly ovate, abruptly short-cuspidate, 1 mm. long: fruit 4 to 5 mm. long, the lateral scales forming a thin wing as broad as the body, the dorsal ones compressed: oil-tubes 5 (3 dorsal and 2 ventral). This plant differs from DeCandolle's description in the bracts being only occasionally squamose dentate at base. To this species we would also refer Gregg 637, collected in Mexico in 1848 and 1849, without flower or fruit; also Wheeler 192 from Orizaba, S. Mexico, collected in 1855, both in herb. Gray. We have also examined Bourgeau 1177, referred by Hemsley as "aff. *E. pectinato*." The leaves are very similar to those of *E. pectinatum*, having the same peculiar paired spines (but the longer are shorter than the breadth of the leaves). The heads are on shorter peduncles and are cylindrical cone-shaped instead of globose, 2.5 cm. long, longer than the (15) linear-lanceolate entire bracts; bractlets much larger than the flowers. Unless there is a mixture of specimens this form ought to be made distinct.

*ARRACACIA BRANDEGEI* Coulter & Rose has been again

collected by Mr. Brandegee in Lower California, at Todos Santos, June 28, 1890.

**Arracacia Donnell-Smithii** n. sp. Glabrous below, puberulent above, 15 to 18 dm. high: leaves (lower ones not seen) with long sheathing petioles, 2 or 3-ternate then pinnate; pinnate segments with 5 to 11 leaflets which are narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, sharply and finely serrate, 2.5 to 7.5 cm. long, lower surface puberulent to glabrate; petioles with a dense ring of soft hairs at base: peduncles 7.5 to 10 cm. long: rays puberulent, about equal, 3.5 to 5 cm. long: flowers white, with small calyx-teeth: fruit abundant, on pedicels 2 mm. long, ovate, glabrous, 6 mm. long, with small conical stylopodium. (Plate xv.)—Top of Volcan de Agua, Depart. Zacatepequez, Guatemala, April 1890, no. 2196. From the locality, here is to be referred *Arracacia* sp. no. 12 of Hemsley's list in Biol. Centr. Amer., specimens now in herb. Kew collected by Salvin and Godman. Mr. Smith makes the following note: "No. 2196 is a plant occupying in abundance the zone of Volcan de Agua from 10,000 to 11,000 feet, associated with another endemic and equally conspicuous plant, *Lupinus flabellaris*."

**OTTOA CENANTHOIDES** HBK. In a deep crater of Volcan de Agua, Depart. Zacatepequez, April 1890, altitude 12,000 feet, no. 2195. This species extends from S. Mexico to Peru. No specimens of this plant are in the National or Columbia College herbaria, and but a single one from Peru in herb. Gray. A good figure is found in HBK. Nov. Gen. et Sp. V. 423.

**PEUCEDANUM AMBIGUUM** Nutt. The stems are sometimes 37.5 cm. high, and mostly from small globose tubers covered with minute rootlets; in other cases the root elongated and moniliform; in the largest plants simply a long slender root. The radical and lower leaves are simply ternate, with the leaflets 2.5 to 7.5 cm. long.

**PEUCEDANUM LEIOCARPUM** Nutt. proves to be a very poisonous plant.

*Crawfordsville, Ind., and  
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